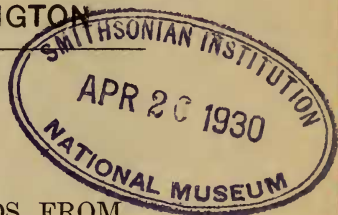


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTONDESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW BIRDS FROM
THE MOUNTAINS OF NORTHERN SIAM.BY J. H. RILEY.¹

Further study of the collection of birds made by Dr. Hugh M. Smith in the mountains of northern Siam,² has made it necessary to name three additional forms. They may be described as follows:

***Hypothymis azurea montana*, subsp. nov.**

Type.—Adult male, U. S. National Museum, No. 311580, Chiangmai, Siam, November 25, 1928, collected by Hugh M. Smith (original number 2613).

Similar to *Hypothymis azurea styani*, but the blue of the head, throat, and back much lighter; the white of the lower-parts extending farther forwards; outer tail-feathers with white tips. Wing, 75; tail 74; culmen, 13.5 mm.

Remarks.—Only the type was taken at Chiangmai, but a female was taken at Lampang. The male is quite different from the same sex of *Hypothymis azurea atyani* from south-east Siam of which a good series of males has been available for comparison. In *montana* the forehead and crown is ultramarine ash, the throat only a little deeper in color, while in *styani* the forehead and crown are dull violaceous blue shading off on the throat into deep dull violaceous blue. As a matter of fact the blue in *montana* is purer and lighter without the violaceous cast seen in *styani*. A few specimens of *styani* show the merest trace of white at the tips of the outer tail-feathers, while in *montana* the white tip is 4 mm. broad on the outer tail-feather, decreasing inwardly, almost disappearing on the fourth. The single female of *montana* does not seem to differ materially from the same sex of *styani*; the outer tail-feathers are more broadly tipped with whitish, but the series of this sex available for comparison is rather poor. It is rather surprising to find such a well-marked form of this genus in the highlands of Siam.

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²For previous paper, see: Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., vol. 42, 1929, pp. 161-164.

***Rhipidura albicollis celsa*, subsp. nov.**

Type.—Adult female, U. S. National Museum, No. 311586, Khun Tan mountains, 4,000 feet, November 23, 1928, collected by Hugh M. Smith (original number 2591).

Similar to *Rhipidura albicollis albicollis*, but the forehead, crown and lores slate color rather than sooty black; back deep neutral gray rather than mouse gray; lower-parts neutral gray rather than brownish gray, the feathers of the center of the chest and breast tipped with white making a rather broad whitish line down the center. Wing, 73; tail, 96; culmen, 11 mm.

Remarks.—The above type has been compared with a female from Tenasserim, a male from Dehra, India, two females from south Annam, and three specimens from Yunnan. The latter are grayer, less brownish than those from India, but the forehead, crown, and lores are darker, more blackish than in *celsa*. In none of the Indian, Annam or Yunnan specimens is there an indication of the white line down the center of the chest and breast. It is rather surprising to find such a well-marked form of this species in the highlands of Siam.

***Sibia picaoides cana*, subsp. nov.**

Type.—Adult male, U. S. National Museum, No. 311496, Doi Angka, Siam, at 7,500 feet, December 6, 1928, collected by Hugh M. Smith (original number 2704).

Similar to *Sibia picaoides picaoides*, but a clearer, purer, and less brownish gray, especially below; the bill smaller. Wing, 114; tail, 166; culmen, 21.5 mm.

Remarks.—Two males and one female were taken on Doi Angka, between 5,000 and 7,500 feet, December 4-6, and a male and female on the summit of Doi Sutep (5,600 feet), December 15. This series is very uniform and differs from a male from Upper Assam and an unsexed specimen, probably a male, from Sikkim as indicated above. The clearer, purer gray may be due to the freshness of the Siamese specimens, but the smaller bill alone is sufficient to establish the race. I am indebted to the authorities of the Museum of Comparative Zoology for the loan of the Sikkim specimens. The three males from Siam measure as follows: Wing, 114-121.5 (118.8); tail, 166-183.5 (177.7); culmen, 19.5-21.5 (20.2). The two females from Siam: Wing, 118-122; tail, 167-176; culmen, 21-21.5. The male from Assam measures: Wing, 115; tail, 186.5; culmen, 22.5. The Sikkim specimen: Wing, 130; tail, 212; culmen, 23.5. Stuart Baker (*Fauna Br. India*, 2 ed. Vol. 1, 1922, p. 295) gives the culmen of *picaoides* as "about 24 mm."